The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,441—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th Aug.
L. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	... 25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	...... 8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	...... 22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	.. II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„	.. II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli...........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	„ 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd......	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL...	T. Collin.....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
Costs less than Four Pie for One Gallon.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
Pamphlets Free of all Agents.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO., KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD and JAMES PEARSE.

MADRAS : NORTON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 27th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes..	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes..........................	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone-circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1882, to the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on that day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th August, to SATURDAY, the 9th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 10th August, 1882.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.		s. d.
Dear Heart	A. H. Behrend ...	4 0
Willow and the Lily............	E. Soloman	3 0
The Dream is Over..............	Offenbach	4 0
Fisherman's Widow............	T. R. G. Joze	4 0
Weaving............................	Milton Wellings.	4 0
Rondel	J. H. Cowen	4 0
Deep and True	B. Tours	4 0
William's Sure to be Right	E. Soloman	3 0
ITALIAN VOCAL.		
Maloncone ai Sedici...........	S. Favi	4 6
Povera Nella !	P. Forlini	2 0
Te Sempre Amar !..............	G. Bozzeli............	2 0
Danna Vorrei Morir...........	S. Goliscini	1 0
M'Ami Invan	K. S. Sena	5
La Pia	A. Palminteri	1 6
Ad una Fumatrici	S. Noli	2 0
PIANOFORTE.		
Minuet	Jules Benedict.	4 0
Coranto	Ch Tourville	3 0
Sarabande	Jules Benedict...	4 0
In Sogno	A. Catalani........	2 0
Primo Pensiero	G. Cerquetelli....	5 6
Quilizia................................	Paolo Canonica...	4 0

Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES are perfect in Mechanical construction, complete in every detail, and victorious in every contest. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a PONY-CART suitable for Pony of 13 hands. Price not to exceed Rs. 200. Apply to "R.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, a cool, commodious, and airy RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply "P. C.," care of this paper.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—It relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, &c. Price, As. 14 per bottle, prepared from the Original Recipe by BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

TWO BUNGALOWS and a LARGE COMPOUND for sale in a healthy locality in BYCULLA. "A. B.," care of this paper.

NOOR MAHOMED & CO., 34, Meadow-street.—DECK CHAIRS for Overland Passengers supplied at moderate charges.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

TO LET, a small UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Bellasis-road. Water and gas laid on. Apply to F. Rowland, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. K.," care of this office.

THE son of a Col. in the Army, is anxious to take any suitable appointment; not being at present in employ. Knows the language and is learning Marathi. Apply P., *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, a fourteen-inch LEVEL with staff, &c., complete, by Baker, in perfect adjustment and equal to new. Price Rs. 150 only. Apply REST. ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHENYLE, the new disinfectant, cures mange in horses and dogs, and destroys fleas and ticks.—PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.
TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.
TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of menta and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA KURRACHEE LUCKNOW BENARES
BOMBAY POONAH CAWNPORE LAHORE
MADRAS AGRA DELHI DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.		
Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones...	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	„	65 to 350
single stone ...	... „	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	... „	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	... „	35 to 450
Do. single stone ...	... „	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	... „	60 to 225
Do. single stone	... „	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ...	... „	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	... „	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ...	... „	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ...	... „	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops ...	... „	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks ...	... „	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ...	... „	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ...	... „	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.		
Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	...Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	... „	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	... „	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	... „	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ...	... „	12 to 25
SIGNET RINGS.		
Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ...	... „	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	.. „	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"Souvenir," "Mizpah," "Dearest," "Regard" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

2 cases dolls and toys.
5 cases coloured prints
3 „ coloured shawls
1 „ Milton cloth
5 „ brown windsor soap.

On account of the underwriters.

F H / Y L C 326—1 bundle damaged fine canton silk, ex s.s. Sumatra.

The sale of the Coals advertised to take place this day is postponed.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Indian Press Company's godown, Middle Colaba, on account of the underwriters :—

About 40 docras damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2, Church Gate Street, in the *Times of India* old Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished and open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large aviary with birds, rich table ornaments, a very handsome open carved sideboard, a small collection of rare plants in pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. HOLMEN, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware such as a tea-set in four-pieces, cruet and liquer frame, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining-table in two-pieces, open carved sideboard, whatnot, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, pier, card, and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, chiffonier, teapoys, Brussel's carpets, lady's Davenport China vases and table ornaments, Madras pattern camp cots, almirah with glass doors, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers with glass book-case, half-backed and reclining couches, a small collection of plants in pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

By order of the Presidency Magistrate's Court—

Umbrella, dessert plates, cooking utensils, Cashmere blankets, tobacco sticks, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong office brougham with a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong four-seated barouche with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and set of plated mounted double harness. One horse goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome office shigram in good order.

1 handsome large open Barouche with a pair of bay Australian horses and harness complete. They also go in single harness.

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, pacivera, cinnamomum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, evansiana, disraeli, aracaria, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of Grain and Cotton Sweepings.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anesty Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture (made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome (especially made to order) 1 and 3 lights hanging, standing and wall bracket lamps, first-rate oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very rich door curtains, a handsome English-built brougham (in excellent order), a light open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting Australian horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted double and single harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Charles Kapp, Esq. Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

NOTICES.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

NOW READY, SIXTH EDITION.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ACT X OF 1882 AND RULES OF PRACTICE Relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with Notes and an Appendix containg the General Clauses Act, the Indian Oaths Act, the Evidence Act, the Evidence Act Amendment Act, the Prisoners Testimony Act, the Cantonments Act, the Act for the Regulation of Police, European Vagrancy Act, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, the Whipping Act, the Reformatory Schools Act, the Prisoners' Act, the Destruction of Records Act, High Court Rules for Destruction of Criminal Records.

BY H. T. PRINCEP,
Bengal Civil Service,
PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE As. 12.

BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
12, Government Place, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY
CHOLER

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone
ciency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in
Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOO
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Mus

The Bombay Gaz
STEAM PRESS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND
PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUT
BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN AL

Machine Ruling, P

PRINTING

COPPER-PLA

LITH

NOTICES.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.
NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS AND AGENTS.

FIRE ENGINES can be had of our own make and design on shortest notice.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co.,
Defences Works, Mazagon.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CLAIMS against the estate of the late Surgeon JOSEPH HERBERT EARLE, I. M. D., and 26th Bombay N. I., should be preferred to the COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT at Baroda on or before the 9th SEPTEMBER next, or they will not be entertained.

W. H. ROSS, Lieut.-Col., 26th N. I.,
President Committe of Adjustment.
Baroda, 18th August, 1882.

GERMAN BEER,
FRESH AND SPARKLING.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST BEER in the market. Price for cash only,

Quarts, Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen.
Pints, „ 18 „ 6 „

APPLY EARLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.
Plans and Estimates Prepared,
Machinery, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission.
Work Inspected during Progress,
Heavy Machinery Landed and Forwarded.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
Agents for
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of
Hodgart's Presses,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
Manganite Paints,
Proctor's Mechanical Stoker,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
Pendulous Donkey Engine.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the Accounts made up to June 30, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE VICTORIA COTTON, GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5 p.m. (Madras time).

To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts made up to June 30th, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.
Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1882, at 2 p.m. (Bombay time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st July, 1882.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company w CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 25th, to THURSD 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Director
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE
Secretaries an
14, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 18th A

THE PORT CANNING AND LAN
COMPANY, Lim

NOTICE.—The T
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

THE day after the mail is always quiet in the matter of general business, but to-day has been little short of a holiday as regards the extent of actual transactions. Such freight as there is available is being held for figures which put regular operations quite out of the question, and all that is going forward now is produce, which it would not pay to hold longer.

From home the telegraphic advices continue the reverse of exciting, dull and unchanged being about the report all round. Consols still come 99¾ and French Rentes 115½, whilst in Rupee Paper is unaltered, except for an advance of ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets no movement whatever is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market keeps quiet at unchanged prices, the estimated sales yesterday being only 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 13 1-16 cents, but November shipment has receded from 11·65 to 11·63 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports are now beginning to have some interest as showing the movement of the new crop. The following are the figures to date :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	5,300	3,400
Four days' do.	6,000	16,500	7,600

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London is again 1-16d. higher at 52 1-16d. per oz., and the feeling in the market here to-day has been distinctly firmer. The Banks have all been more willing sellers, and for short-dated paper an advance of 1-32d. may be quoted, although at the same time any small amount of private paper offer could have been placed at previous rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta demand is still quoted at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but fairly steady at Rs. 100⅝ for Fours and Rs. 107¼ for Fours and-a-half. No transactions of any importance have transpired during the day.

SHARES.—The market all round is certainly weaker. The absence of rain up-country is beginning to be complained of, and from several districts the reports about the crops are much less favourable than they were. Spinning and Weaving companies may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower all round, and Press companies are also weaker to about the same extent. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 20 lower.

COTTON has been quiet a blank to-day so far as export business goes. Dealers still ask the same prices, but buyers evidently find but small demand for Surats to arrive on the other side.

SEEDS and WHEAT are dull at former prices.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every respect. For Liverpool, consignees now ask 31s. 3d. for Wheat and 37s. 6d. for Measurement, but shippers decline to go on at these rates, and for future shipment hold aloof altogether.

PIECE-GOODS are firm, but only quiet as regards the amount of business doing. Prices remain unchanged.

COALS are firm at unaltered values. There seems to be no tonnage offering from home at the moment, and consumers here, who are holding off before supplying their requirements, may find they have to pay higher prices later on than they calculate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	4 do.	6.5 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
[illegible]al Bank of India	37,330	250	12½	2 do.	94

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	150	100	8*
[illegible]					21
[illegible]					
Jauer [illegible]					
Jewraj Bhalloo [illegible]					
Khandeish					
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000				
Madras United	350	1,000			
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	[illegible]	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8[illegible]	
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,275
National Spinning.....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	855
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	10 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	815
Western India S. & M. Company.........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4[illegible]	915

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,215
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
[illegible] Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bellary.................	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.........	800	500	all	Rs. 37½	560 97
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	1,150
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	75 p. s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	362½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	232½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	23	2,750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 8[illegible]	1,300
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	[illegible]00		[illegible]	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible] P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
[illegible] New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
[illegible]tto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
[illegible]	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible] Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do	1,640
[illegible] Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

[illegible]MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]00	1,000	1,000	100	475
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 135
[illegible]	[illegible]000	2,500 500	1,500 300	225 ...	2,575 472½
[illegible]		100	10	10p.ct. ..	10 4
[illegible]			5 100	..	85
[illegible]			300 50	90 ..	460 105
[illegible]				3 p.ct.	12
[illegible]				[illegible]ct.	50
[illegible]					20
[illegible]					1,175
[illegible]					3
[illegible]					[illegible]200 0 0
[illegible]					0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain Geo. Raffin, arrived in harbour (8th Aug.), with a general cargo, and 64 deck passengers.

THE steamer Esington, 1,137 tons, Captain J. G. Greig, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London (17th July), via Galle in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Recta, 1,913 tons, Captain A. Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (6th Aug.) via Galle, with a cargo of timber and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Seabrook, Mr. W. J. Sters, Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee Patell, and 42 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
23	Recta (s)	Ross	Rangoon, Aug. 6.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, July 26.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Deccan (s)	Chapman ..	Suez.
	Abyssinia (s).........	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

18 Calcutta (s) ....Calder ....Rangoon, Aug. 9.
City of Delhi........Drysdale......Glasgow, May 22.
19 Kibwa(s)........... Hart ....Singapore, July 26.
City of Venice (s)..Moffart .....Liverpool, July 10.
Sydney Dacres ...Randall ......London, April 25.
Star of Albion.....Hughes .....London, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 18.—Steamers Prince Soltykoff, Paxo, Moray and Cameo. Barque Oliver Madeleine.
Aug. 19.—Steamers Indus, Elysia and Chinsura.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—2 packages white zinc paint, F. Fischer and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—160 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM LONDON.

Kashgar (s)—4 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Sicily (s)—100 cases brandy, E. R. Mody.
Clan Alpine (s)—18 cases plate glass, Rahimtoola Jaitha and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s)—2 cases beads, Lulloobhoy Hemchund.

FROM GENOA.

China (s)—125 cases claret, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China (s)—105 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 96 cases brandy. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—275 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 11 bales cotton and 13 bales rags, Bhimjee Mooljee; 63 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—200 bales cotton, Husraj Purmanud; 100 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 197 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 96 bales rags, Assur Jaitha; 337 cwts myrabolams, Thakersey Soonderdass; 200 cwts coir yarn, and 109 bales cotton, Lalliee Poonsee; 960 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotsman (s)—18 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 8 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manockjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

China (s)—985½ cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s)—81½ cwts mowraseed, F. Sauquet and Co: 200 bales cotton and 3 bales coir yarn, The P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Assyria (s)—40 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—131 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 31 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 27 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 44 chests opium, N. J. Abraham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara (s)—135 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

[illegible]TARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible]IGH COURT[illegible]

[illegible]

Ardase[illegible]
Part Heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justi[illegible]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sulleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.
415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others—vs Allarukhia Shewjee. In person.
226-82—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs J. G. Smith and others—Chalk and W.
236-82—Cragie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
413-80—Smith and F—Jewraj Hurjeewan vs Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—T. and D.; H., C. and B.
290-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.
296-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, deceased.
4-82—Hore, C. and B.—Sonabai and another vs Atmaram Chimajee—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

164-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.—Part heard.
146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk & W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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[illegible] of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, [illegible]sit us, we will, on [illegible] of our patent [illegible]for self-fitting. [illegible]y reference, or [illegible]hich will be [illegible]lasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PRATT—August 18, at Purneah, the wife of J. Pratt, B. C. S., of a son.
McDOWELL—August 19, at Calcutta, the wife of J. McDowell, of a son.
PAUL—August 10, at Akyab, British Burma, Mr. Edward Paul, of a son, (still-born).
HUTTON—August 19, at Calcutta the wife of E. Hutton, of a daughter.
HARRISON—August 15, at Khagole, (E. I. R.), near Dinapore, the wife of C. E. S. Harrison, of a son.
LEES—August 1, at Ballygunge, the wife of R. C. Lees, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKE—LINCOLN—August 15, at Jullunder, Captain George Blake, Barrack Master, to Mrs. Fanny Lincoln (widow).

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL—August 17, at Dalhousie, of blood poisoning, Lieutenant Colin A. R. Blackwell, "The King's." Regiment.
GOUBERT—August, 12, at Pondicherry Lucie Marguerite Goubert, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Goubert aged 18 months.
HARRISON—August 15, at Khagole, (E. I. R.), near Dinapore, the wife of C. E. S. Harrison, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

THE military situation in Egypt shows no change from that set forth in the telegrams of yesterday. The landing of the First Division is completed, and the Canal is now in the possession of the British along its whole length. It turns out that Arabi is not abandoning his position at Kafr-ed-Dowar, a fact which may be regarded as satisfactory, as it precludes a possible march in force upon Sir Garnet Wolseley's 6,000 men before the Indian Contingent arrives to support them. The cutting of the telegraph line between Constantinople and Cairo will prove a serious inconvenience to Arabi, who is now completely isolated from the outer world. Whatever sympathy or encouragement he was receiving by the Syrian telegraph line from Constantinople will now fail him, and he will have no direct news from Europe. As the war goes on, the inconvenience of this isolation will become increasingly evident. Sir Garnet Wolseley has already succeeded in establishing a sort of military blockade around Egypt, that is an important advantage very speedily secured.

THE lively debate in the House of Commons on the question of charging the revenues of India with the expenses of the military expedition from this country to Egypt possesses vital interest quite apart from the fact that it is now quite on the cards that a second expedition will probably be sent from these shores to the same destination. We are by no means disposed to approach the consideration of the question at issue in a narrow spirit. We quite believe that India should bear a fair share of the liabilities of the partnership which, for imperial purposes, binds her to England. When wars are undertaken for the common objects of both countries, it would not be fair that England alone should meet all the charges. We are inclined to think that Mr. Gladstone's own proposition, laid down during the Afghan Campaign, that when one of the English political parties considers a war to be iniquitous and guilty, that it is monstrous hardship on the people of India that they should be called on to pay for it. At all events, it is not necessarily a hardship that India should be called upon to pay for a war, because the gentlemen who are in opposition consider it to be an "iniquitous and a guilty war." It is but rarely that a war has the unmixed approval of the party in opposition as well as of the party in power. Mr. Gladstone held that the invasion of Afghanistan was iniquitous; Lord Beaconsfield, if he were alive, might find some equally effective epithet for the bombardment of Alexandria. Thus it might happen that the too happy tax-payer of India might never [illegible] pay for a war at all, if he were to [illegible]ee from such a burden until the [illegible] of the ins and the outs were to [illegible]ne in regard to the character of [illegible]tilities in any given case. But it [illegible]so easy to see upon what principle [illegible]berate opinion of the responsible states-[illegible]rming the Government of India can be [illegible] ignored when it is proposed to lay the [illegible]es of this country under contribution [illegible]e cost of a war external to its frontiers, [illegible]possibly also to its interests. If the Gov[illegible]ment of India believed that it was neces[illegible]y for the defence of Indian interests that [illegible] Gambetta's policy with regard to Arabi [illegible]asha is to be carried out by force of arms, we [illegible]hould not raise any objection to a fair pro[illegible]portion of the cost being saddled upon the Indian tax-payer. But when Lord Ripon and Major Baring, the latter a man as intimately versed in all that concerns Egyptian politics and their necessities as any man living, hold that this is a quarrel with which India has really no concern, it is difficult to understand why the unanimous opinion of the Government of India in such a matter should be completely disregarded.

The principle involved is of infinitely greater importance than the £1,800,000 which is the amount of the first estimate of the liability which falls upon India in respect to the present war. Lord Hartington summed up the case for imposing the charge upon the Indian Treasury in the following sentence : "We call upon India to incur this expenditure in support of a policy in which the honor and interests of the whole Empire are involved, but in which it is our opinion that the honor and the material interests of India are still more directly and closely concerned." If India is to be asked to contribute to the expenditure of a war in which the honor and interests of the whole Empire are concerned, it would be impossible to demur to the obligation if other portions of the Empire are asked to contribute to the common object according to their means. Why is not Australia to be asked to contribute? Why is not Ceylon? Is it true that the honor and the material interests of India are in any special manner involved in this embroglio? Lord Hartington himself, in presenting the case for the Government to the House of Commons, scarcely attempted to establish that theory. His speech, to say the truth, was very halting and insufficient. We give *in extenso* his first and main argument to show that India is particularly concerned in fighting Arabi. "I need waste very little time in showing how India is interested in our Egyptian policy. She is indirectly interested because, ruling as she does over many millions of Mahometan subjects, it is a matter of the highest importance to the Government of India that, in a Mahometan State such as Egypt, our influence should not be swept aside and destroyed by the operations of a military adventurer relying upon the support of the army alone, or, as he professes, and as we think erroneously supposes, on the fanaticism of the Mahometan world. It is a matter of great importance to the Government of India that operations such as that should not be permitted, but should simply be suppressed. Therefore, as I contend, India has a very strong indirect interest in this matter." It is difficult to see how this view of the matter can be put forward as a serious argument. If the feelings of the forty million Mussulman inhabitants of India, of whom we hear so much in discussions of this kind are to be considered at all, it would be perhaps as well to let the Mahometans of Egypt settle their affairs according to their own lights. It is idle at this time of day to talk of Arabi as a mere military adventurer. He got his real influence over the Egyptian population only through the maladroitness with which the Joint Note redacted by M. Gambetta, and weakly acquiesced, in by Lord Gramville, who owned that it could do no good, converted Arabi into a National Champion resisting foreign dictation. Anyhow it is absurd to say that it is to the interest of the forty million Mahometans of India and of the 160 millions of Indians who are not Mahometans that the Egyptians should be taught that a military adventurer cannot succeed. Of the same class of argument is the next, which Lord Hartington advanced, presumably for want of a better. "I think it is of very great importance that we should be able to proclaim to the world that we can trust our Indian army, whether it is composed of Mahometans or of any other religion, and that we should be able to proclaim to the world that it is not solely a British garrison, but forms part of the forces of the Crown, and is liable to be called upon to support the policy of this country ; at any rate, in cases in which the interests of India are concerned." The advantage of making this proclamation to the world clearly concerns the English Government rather than the Indian. His Lordship then went on to show that the "reliefs of the British portion of our troops in India is carried on through the Suez Canal." Which is true enough. But Mr. Gladstone certainly would not rely upon the Canal route in preference to that of the Cape for military purposes in a time of emergency. And it is by no means clear that the Canal route was ever in the least danger during the whole course of the diplomatic complications which have resulted in war. It has been interrupted since war supervened, but not by Arabi. Indeed, so far as the freedom of the Canal is concerned both England and India alike are less vitally concerned in its maintenance than are the Mediterranean Powers. Mr. Rathbone clearly shows this in a paper in the August number of the *Fortnightly Review*. He points out that thanks to the Canal cotton, which formerly went from Bombay to Trieste *viâ* Liverpool, paying commissions to two English merchants, insurance to an English insurance company, and rent to an English warehouse-owner, now goes direct, all the intermediate profits being lost. The same takes place with regard to the Eastern silk, which goes direct to Lyons instead of to London. China, similarly, sends her tea for the Russian market direct to St. Petersburgh instead of to the English warehouses. Trieste and Lyons, and Odessa, and Marseilles, and Havre have gained at the expense of London and Liverpool, and, in Mr. Rathbone's opinion, it seems plausible enough that the causes which have benefited those towns will continue to operate in the future, and with accumulated force. England and India could get on very well with the Cape route if anything were to happen to the Canal. But the Continental ports would sink back into the lifeless condition, which was their common lot until within the last few years. This does not prove that England and India should not take measures to keep the Canal open, but it shows that Continental States can by no means afford to have it closed. A perception of this fact has doubtless saved Arabi from the consequences which would infallibly have overtaken him had he ventured to block the Canal, even when it was about to be used against him by the British naval and military forces. The course of recent events has shown very clearly that the Suez Canal was in no danger; what was conceivably—not actually—in danger was the Anglo-French Control, established to safeguard the monetary interests of the holders of Egyptian Stock. Is India rightly made a contributary to the cost of a war arising out of the diplomatic manœuvres consequent on the attempt to arrest the possibility of the Controllers' being disregarded at some future time by a Council of Ministers relying on a Chamber of Notables instead of on a puppet Khedive? The Government of India is of opinion that it is wrong. Mr. Gladstone, in the case of the Afghan War, laid down the principle, that those who make war should provide the funds, and not those who have no voice in the question of war or peace. Yet the Government of India of that day was in favour of charging the Indian revenues with the cost of the Afghan Campaign. What becomes of Mr. Gladstone's principle now, when the Government of India protests against the burden being thrown upon the Indian Exchequer?

AN emotional article which Lady Florence Dixie contributes to the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, on "Cetshwayo and Zululand," was, no doubt, intended to prepare the public mind in England for the appeal for restoration which the ex-Zulu king has gone to England to lay before the Imperial authorities. The opinions of this talented lady on Sir Bartle Frere's Zulu policy is expressed in the following sentence : "Had any other country so subdued a race like the Zulus, just and generous England would have been in a ferment of virtuous indignation, and through her press would have hurled anathemas and reproaches and protests innumerable against such barbarity." There is much of the spirit of the above passage throughout Lady Dixie's article, and her eulogy of the beneficent rule of Cetshwayo breathes an enthusiasm which is just as likely to be productive of vain hopes as the unreasonable hostility which she passionately condemns. The lady, in fact, seems to consider herself destined to become the saviour of Zululand. She claims for herself and "trusted agents" the credit of restraining the impatience of the Zulu chiefs and preventing an outbreak all over Zululand. She modestly explains her mission in a description of the meeting between the Zulu chiefs and Sir Evelyn Wood last autumn. The chiefs had essayed unsuccessfully in several deputations to lay their grievances before the Natal authorities. They had hoped to obtain a hearing from the General but, continues Lady Dixie, "silence had been imposed upon them, and they felt that their mission had been in vain. Not altogether so, I, however, venture to hope. There was one present at the meeting who had silently watched the proceedings—one who, while observing in silence, was resolved to expose that injustice, and, if possible, remedy the evil thereby created. That one to whom I refer was myself. No sooner had the meeting ended than, calling my interpreter, I mixed freely with the discontented knots of men, and from their lips learnt the story they had come so far to tell. What I heard considerably shook my belief in the Zulu settlement, and three days later, separating myself from the troops, I started to travel through the country, with the object of becoming acquainted as much as possible with the national desire. From each principality, visited in turn, I learnt the same story; and my journey ended, I *became* acquainted with the *national* desire." Since Lord Kimberley has stated that Cetshwayo will be restored with certain modifications of authority, much that Lady Florence writes has little more than an historical value. This may be said of the ultimatum of the Zulu Chiefs, but since ultimatums have been the fashion lately, we may quote the one from South Africa to complete the series. The requirements of Cetshwayo's friends are :—"The abolition of Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement, the banishment of John Dunn, and the restoration of Cetshwayo, who they feel is alone capable of restoring peace and tranquillity to the country. They desire also that a British resident should be located on the borders of Natal to watch British interests and keep Cetshwayo informed of same. Not against Britain or Britishers do they desire to take up arms, but against the oppressive and peace-destroying system of government laid down by the settlement. If Cetshwayo is restored, their aim will be attained; if he is not, necessity will compel their leader Ndabuko to take up arms to assert the liberties of his people, and to establish a system of government more in accordance with Zulu customs and Zulu wishes." There is no lack of resolution about the language of this declaration, and it is almost a pity that Lord Kimberley did not afford the redoubtable chieftain with the unpronounceable name an opportunity of proving whether his acts are as bold as his words.

WE are informed that the native regiment stationed at Thull Chotiali have a large percentage of sick from scurvy and boils; that the majority of officers have no suitable dwellings to reside in, nothing but an eighty-pound tent in a climate where it is 117° in the hot season and 16° of frost in the cold weather; and that under these circumstances no grant of money has been made by the Public Works Department except Rs. 500 or so for a Commissariat shed! Can it be wondered if officers and native soldiers remain unhealthy and go on sick leave when no proper provision is made to protect them from climatic influences? The reply to this is that the troops are on field service; but if so, how is it double batta and free rations are not given? It is only recently, we may remark, that the grant of free rations to native troops during the Afghan war in the Quetta district has been revoked. No road exists to Thull Chotiali! We recently remarked on the want of communications in the Quetta district, and have been told that there is want of money, and that this political charge, being a kind of "debateable land" in the Public Works Department of the Supreme Government, suffers accordingly. But it cannot suffer more in heat and cold than the officers and soldiers of native regiments, who cannot remain healthy and efficient unless they have proper dwellings.

THE annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the year 1881, has just been issued, and contains voluminous information concerning the affairs of the city. In reviewing the report the Town Council state that they "consider the present Administration Report, which is the first submitted by Mr. Ollivant, to be very satisfactory, inasmuch as it is concise, yet complete in itself, and contains full, detailed, and comprehensive information on every point connected with the administration of the city, so much so, that it appears to them that much of the matter now printed and forming an appendice might in future be dispensed with, and that thus a considerable saving might be effected under the head of printing charges."

THE Honourable Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I., has been re-nominated an additional member for two years of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations only. The Hindoo community and the natives generally could scarcely be better represented in the Legislative Council than by Mr. Mandlik.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 4.

IT is gratifying to learn by this morning's papers that Suez was occupied yesterday by a force of English marines, who will hold the town till the Seaforth Highlanders come up from Aden. I trust that this fresh act of aggression may be accepted as the practical commentary of England on the impudent proposal made by the Italian Government to constitute an international police for safeguarding the Suez Canal. Force must now redeem the errors of English diplomacy. The lamentable weakness of Lord Granville in inviting all Europe to intermeddle in Egypt and summoning a Conference at Constantinople, has landed England in an entanglement from which she can only escape now by cutting the knot with her sword. The English Ministry, with that simple confidence in the amiable intentions of other nations, which is its besotting sin, was so credulous as to imagine that the Continental Powers would be obliging enough to help England out of her difficulties in Egypt, and to give her the aid of their moral support at all events in consolidating her Empire. We are now getting sharply undeceived as to the real worth of that concert of Europe about the blessed influence of which, as a new factor in international politics, Mr. Gladstone and other sophists after his kind have prated of late years with such sickening volubility. It is no exaggeration to say that the Conference is resolving itself into an intrigue for the formation of a hostile coalition of all the Continental Powers to prevent England from having her own way in Egypt. At the end of last week the Conference was virtually dissolved. The refusal of the French Chamber to grant the vote of credit demanded for the protection of the Suez Canal led to the overthrow of the Freyciuet Government, and left the French Ambassador at Constantinople without any instructions what to do. Then Russia withdrew her representative from the Conference, on the ground, so far as can be judged, that England had by her isolated action at Alexandria rendered further deliberation useless. It would have been a very good thing if this abstention had been persevered in, and the Conference had fallen to pieces. But it did not suit the designs of the Continental managers of European politics, that England should be thus set free from the toils of diplomacy. Russia, therefore, has been induced to take part once more in the Conference, whose work this week has been of such a character as may be called distinctly unfriendly to England. Italy, the jackal of the three great Eastern Powers, has been put forward to make the plausible suggestion that the Suez Canal, being of value to the whole commercial world, should be protected by an international police. With suspicious eagerness, Germany, Austria, and Russia, gleefully followed by Turkey, have at once accepted this scheme, the plain object of which is to have a European fleet quartered in the Suez Canal to take advantage when the time comes of any successes won by our troops in Egypt. I don't know that England needs to be greatly alarmed about what this international police might do, if only it be clearly understood beforehand that the waters of the Suez Canal are not to be neutralized, but may be used for the transport of forces engaged in the war with Arabi. The secret purpose of the new League, however, is probably to support M. de Lesseps's theory, that no Power has the right to land troops at any point along the line of the Canal. England cannot agree to fight with one arm tied, and it is necessary, therefore, for her to insist that there shall be no stipulation about neutralizing the Canal. Her interests in the matter are so overwhelmingly large that she has a right to dictate what course should be taken with regard to the Canal. One can but smile at the pretensions of the Continental States to feel alarm as to the injury their trade might suffer if the Canal were closed. The countries which really carry on a large trade by this route are England, China, India, and Australia; and England is the spokesman and champion of all these countries. An international police, too, would be the most inefficient of forces, whereas one strong Power can protect the Canal easily enough. England, however, is hampered by the exceedingly indiscreet invitation given by Lord Granville a fortnight ago to Italy to join France and England in safeguarding the Canal. France has since declined to act, so that techincally this invitation may be said no longer to hold good. But it is not easy to see how England can now refuse the co-operation she asked Italy for so lately, or decline to admit other Powers to a share in the great international undertaking. More than ordinary diplomatic dexterity will be required to release her from these bonds, forged by herself for her own undoing. But it may, I hope, be taken for granted, that in no circumstances will our Government give its consent to any plan including the neutralization of the Canal.

The action of Turkey with regard to military intervention in Egypt constitutes an even more pressing danger than the manifest ill-will of the Conference. Arabi Pasha represents himself in his proclamation as the faithful servant of the Caliph, and the champion of Islam. Tewfik he renounces as a renegade, and it is plain that all the active spirits in Egypt side with him, and that Mr. Gladstone's theory about "the Egyptian people" being on our side is an insane delusion. Tewfik at Alexandria is very much in the same position in which Yakoob Khan was placed after he had come into General Roberts's camp; and unless he plays the traitor to his English friends, he obviously has no chance of winning back the allegiance of the Egyptians. Arabi, therefore, is now practically the master of Egypt, and it is absurd to suppose that Turkish soldiers will fight with any earnestness against this patriotic Mahomedan leader. Our Government has had the sense to see that Turkish intervention in Egypt now would be an unmixed calamity, and it has called upon the Sultan to prove his sincerity in offering to carry out the views of England by proclaiming Arabi a rebel before Turkish troops set foot in Egypt. This test is ingeniously devised, for the Sultan hardly dares treat Arabi as a rebel without causing a revolt of Islam from the Turkish yoke. The embarkation of Turkish troops is being pushed forward, and hopes are evidently entertained at Constantinople that England will, after all, give way, and not insist on having the proclamation against Arabi issued. Russia is helping the Turks by waiving temporarily his claim to the immediate payment of her indemnity, and the Sultan is also trying to raise money on bonds payable out of the Egyptian tribute. But our Government, having had its eyes opened, will not recognize the validity of this latter mode of raising the wind, and it looks as if they were prepared to stand firm on the other point, for Lord Dufferin has given the Porte notice that its troops cannot be allowed to land in Egypt till England's conditions are complied with. It would evidently be better to take the bull by the horns, and to order our fleet to fire on the Turkish men-of-war escorting the troops unless they return whence they came, than to let the Sultan land a strong contingent, say, at Aboukir, to co-operate with the Egyptian troops in garrison there.

It were greatly to be wished that Arabi would make an end of the diplomatic negotiations by having the rashness to attack the British force at Alexandria, which is already quite strong enough to knock his army to pieces. By Monday next, when the Euphrates will reach Alexandria with the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders from Malta, Sir A. Alison will have at his disposal three regiments of infantry, a couple of batteries of artillery, and a force of marines and blue-jackets, which may be set down at 3,000 men; and Arabi must have succeeded in infusing into his men a very different spirit from that which has heretofore animated Egyptians, if this first instalment of the British army is not equal to the task of beating and dispersing the motley array opposed to it. Complaints, indeed, are made that the British Commander is not enterprising enough; and it is said that he ought to have made himself master by this time of the neck of land, or isthmus, lying between Lakes Mareotis and Aboukir, instead of leaving Arabi free to patrol it, and to undo day by day our work of repairing the railway line. But British Generals usually err on the side of foolhardiness and contempt for the enemy; and Sir A. Alison is right to act prudently, for he has an immense city inhabited by a disaffected population to guard, as well as a long line of fortified posts; and even a slight reverse would be a very serious matter. It is quite possible that the bulk of Arabi's forces have been transferred to Aboukir, and that, if the English advanced in strength on Kafr-ed-Dowar, they might find themselves drawn on there, while the Arabs made a vigorous flank movement along the coast from Aboukir in the direction of Ramleh. The best plan is to wait till reinforcements arrive, and, if Arabi attacks us meanwhile, so much the worse for him. Military experts do not appear to expect that the campaign will be a very difficult one, in spite of the obstacles that will be created by the Nile in flood. The forts at Aboukir can easily be destroyed by our ironclads and a force landed there to move on Kafr-ed-Dowar, on which place there is another line of advance available from the west of Alexandria through the desert. Arabi's present position, then, it is urged, can be easily turned. The shipment of troops from this country will be completed by the end of next week. The departure of the guards excited much interest, but none of the enthusiasm the newspapers talk of. The war is not liked, and the public feel that there is no glory to be got out of it, and that it is a disagreeable business which they would like to see disposed of as speedily as possible. Sir Garnet Wolseley is not in very good trim for the arduous work he has to do, but probably the sea voyage will improve his condition. An odd statement is made in the papers, that by the Queen's special request the Duke of Connaught is to be accompanied wherever he goes by a cavalry escort, formed from the 11th Hussars. The Queen has so much good sense in such matters, that one can hardly believe she wishes her son to be differently treated from other Generals of brigade, or to have special precautions taken for his safety. If he goes to the wars, he should be prepared to run the ordinary risks of active service. No doubt, indeed, the Duke of Connaught will do so. He may take the proffered escort, but I daresay he will manage to find them other employment than looking after him.

Perhaps the oddest thing ever done by any Government is the sanction given by the Colonial Secretary to Cetewayo's voyage to England. The general feeling of Englishmen is, I fancy, that the dethroned Zulu King was badly treated by "the little grey-haired man," as he calls Sir Bartle Frere, and it is evident from the accounts of his conduct during the voyage from the Cape that Cetewayo is not at all a bad sort of king. No doubt, if he were restored to his kingdom, he would, after the lesson he has had, be a firm and warm friend of England, and he might some day or other avenge our defeats on the Boers. But, if the Government is not prepared to destroy Sir Garnet Wolseley's work in Zululand by restoring Cetewayo, it has acted wrongly and foolishly in yielding to a sentiment of pity for fallen greatness and bringing its royal prisoner to this country. I hope for my own part, now he has come, that his mission will be successful; for otherwise we shall have a renewal of troubles in South Africa. But we are setting an awkward precedent in allowing Cetewayo to come and plead his own cause with the Queen. Shall we grant Arabi the same privilege after we have vanquished him? Some cynical critics are rude enough to say that the best thing we can do with Cetewayo, now we have got him here, is to put him in the Cabinet in the place of Mr. John Bright and give him the management of the war in Egypt.

The *Daily Telegraph* has made a sad mess of things this week by publishing a hasty telegram from its correspondent at Alexandria, giving a most sensational and untrue account of the conduct of a picket of the 60th Rifles who were surprised by the enemy. The virtuous indignation of the other newspapers at this luckless slip is highly amusing. A newspaper editor is at the mercy of his correspondents in such matters, and Heaven help the correspondent who puts his trust in Alexandrian story-tellers. Several journals have erred almost as flagrantly as the *Daily Telegraph* in publishing false reports from the front. The *Times'* correspondent sinned conspicuously in accusing British soldiers of looting at Ramleh, when the charge was quite groundless. As for the evening papers; to lie like an evening newspaper will soon pass into a proverb. There is no falsehood too shameful to be placarded in enormous letters, for the purpose of extracting a few coppers from the pockets of unwary foot-passengers on their way to dinner, or to the theatre. Where I think the *Daily Telegraph* is to blame is in not offering a frank apology for the insult it has put upon the British army. The absurd fiction that a newspaper editor is infallible, should not be used to cover calumnies. It is perhaps as well that these errors of special correspondents have been committed at the outset of the campaign, for they have encouraged the authorities to issue stringent regulations regarding newspaper correspondence which otherwise might have been warmly resented by the reading public.

The Nemesis of the hasty speeches made by members of the Government three years ago as to the iniquity of charging India with the expenses of the Afghan war has not been slow in overtaking them. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, however, have shown themselves equal to the occasion, and, with an ease that can only have been acquired by long practice, they make haste to recant their former professions, and coolly propose that India shall contribute a proportion of the cost of the Egyptian expedition. When taunted with the sentiments he formerly expressed, Mr. Gladstone with calm audacity declared that the reports in Hansard were "nonsense." He could not say as much, however, of the extract from the *Nineteenth Century*, quoted by Mr. Stanhope, in which the appropriation of Indian revenues for the Afghan war was described by the present Prime Minister as "a swindle." What makes matters worse for the present Government is that Lord Ripon and his colleagues have unanimously protested against the burden it is proposed to lay on India, whereas Lord Beaconsfield's Government acted with the consent of the Government of India. I need hardly say that in my own opinion it is contrary to common-sense to say that our flourishing Indian dependency shall not bear a fair share of the cost of imperial wars. The late Government laid down the clear principle that India should pay for Eastern wars in which no European Power intervened, while England was to pay for European wars. Egypt is a half-way home; and India and England should co-operate in bearing the expense of keeping it in order. But it is impossible to discern what principle of action the present administration proceeds upon. Mr. Gladstone says that the Afghan war was "iniquitous," while the Egyptian war is just and necessary; but it is a dangerous doctrine to propound that India shall not be liable to pay the expenses of any war which the responsible Government of the Empire for the time being has declared to be just and necessary. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton ascribed this character to the Afghan war, and India, as well as England, should have been bound by their decision.

A sham Ministerial crisis will probably be created out of the dispute over the Lords' amendments to the Arrears Bill. It is nearly certain that the quarrel will be compromised by the acceptance of Lord Salisbury's amendment making the tenant-right liable for payment of arrears, and the rejection of the others; but meanwhile the farce of last year, when we had a week of rumours of dissolution and menaces against the House of Lords, will, no doubt, be played over again, to what good purpose no one can say.

J. M. M.

PORT SAID AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORT SAID, AUG. 10.

IT would be folly to suppose, because Arabi has hitherto respected Port Said and the Suez Canal, that he will continue to do so, come what may. It is true that there is now a sufficient British force at Port Said to promptly put an end to any disturbance that might occur here, but as regards the Canal, it is still at the rebel's mercy, and he can interrupt its navigation and plunder ships going through it whenever he takes it into his head to do so. If he has not already adopted such a course, it is probably because he has been in hopes of getting France on his side, and that England might become entangled in some European complication which he would be able to turn to his advantage, and in such an eventualilty it would, of course, have been an argument in his favour to be able to say that he had respected the fr[illegible] navigation of the Suez Canal. [illegible] Speaking plainly, the only guarantee that we have that the navigation of the Canal will not be interrupted is the assurance of Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps to that effect. The German Government understood the position perfectly, when it ordered the gun-boat Mœuve to accompany all German vessels passing through the Canal. The public will no doubt estimate the assurance of Mr. F. de Lesseps, as to the security of the Canal, at its proper value, but it may be interesting to learn that only yesterday, when Rear Admiral Hoskins sent to the old Governor, who is still a refugee upon one of the P. & O. ships, to ask him whether M. de Lesseps really had any influence with Arabi to prevent him blocking the Canal the old gentleman replied "He has his tongue!"

It would be absolutely ridiculous to argue that because Arabi has not yet blocked the Canal and plundered a specie ship, or ordered a fanatical mob to set Port Said alight, that he will not do so. The probability is, when he finds England and France have not quarrelled and that there is no European complication, that he will resort to something desperate, especially when he learns that England is steadily advancing against him and nothing would be easier than to block the Canal. We have occupied Suez it is true, and we have three ships lying off Ismailia, but Arabi's outposts touch the houses of the latter town, and only four miles beyond it, on the railway, at a spot known as the Wells of Nefische, he has a force of at least 1,500 men with a battery of small Krupp field guns. At Tel-el-Kebir, some 16 miles from Ismailia, he has formed a large entrenched camp which will be occupied by from 20,000 to 30,000 men. He has also men at Salahich, three miles in the desert from Kantara in the direction of Tel-el-Kebir. Tel-el-Kebir, I should mention, is on the railway just at the point where the line touches the Delta.

It is probable that no resistance would be made to an occupation of Port Said, but there is every reason to suppose that in such an eventuality, Arabi would immediately retaliate by blocking the canal somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kantara and burning Ismailia, unless prevented from doing so by the fire of the gun-boats, which are now anchored in Lake Timsah. This, it is believed, is the reason why Admiral Hoskins has not yet occupied Port Said. The moment, however, for doing so cannot be far distant. Yesterday morning the transports Decca and Nyanza arrived, the former with 500 marines and the latter with stores of various kinds and apparatus for condensing water. Besides her own condensers, which produce 60 tons of water daily, she has three separate sets complete with tanks, &c., for other ships, and 400 tons of fresh water. She had also fire-engines, hose, and pontoons on board. The Decca only entered the harbour after she had transferred her Marines to the Northumberland. Every one of course thought that there would have been a landing this morning or during the night, but it subsequently transpired that the Admiral did not consider it prudent to land here until he could occupy Ismailia at the same time, for the reasons I have given above.

Arabi's new Governor arrived here some days ago. He called officially on the various consuls, but his visit was only returned by the representative of France. Mr. Wallace, the English Consul, asked him plainly whom he represented and from whom he held his appointment, and upon receiving a shuffling answer, informed him that he could not recognize him as Governor, and hauled down his flag, which has not since been hoisted. The man enjoys a very bad reputation for insobriety and dishonesty. He is descended from a family of renegade Maltese. He has served here previously in different capacities, and is well known. His first official act was to endeavour to lay hands on all the cash of the Custom-house, but the manager had previously taken the precaution of paying it into one of the banks. He, however, made a group of all the money in the Government chest and sent it up to Arabi, a proceeding which will, no doubt, meet with its due reward. The position here may be briefly stated as follows: The two legitimate governors of the place are fugitives. One is on board the P. & O. Steamer Surat, and the other has gone to Alexandria, where, His Highness the Khedive has appointed him Vice-Governor. Two rebels, creatures of Arabi, are ruling in their place, one being the chief of a rebellious soldiery. The flag of H. B. M. Consul has been hauled down for the past ten days. A week ago, the Governor of Ismailia suddenly arrived at Port Said with his wife and no attendants, in one of the steam launches belonging to the Monarch, having had to fly at a moment's notice from the fury of the soldiery there, who had been threatening him.

For the last few days Turkish troops have been expected here, and a sharp watch has been kept for them in order to prevent their landing unless the Sultan had previously proclaimed Arabi a rebel. Nothing, however, was seen of them, and we now hear that they will land at Alexandria.

P.S.—The British war vessels now at Port Said are the Penelope, Northumberland, Agincourt, Monarch, Tourmaline, Iris, Beacon, Ready, and the two transports Decca and Nyanza. To-day there is a rumour in town that disturbances have broken out at Beyrout, and the French vessel Thetis has been despatched there.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE P. and O.'s s. s. Zambesi, with the Commissariat staff, &c., arrived at Suez at 9 a. m. on Wednesday. She left Bombay at 7 p. m. on the 9th.

THE transport Booldana arrived at Aden on the 16th August. She lost 14 horses on the voyage from Bombay. The Hydaspes arrived on the same day; all well. On the 17th August the Zambesi arrived at Aden. The Ethiopia arrived on the 19th, having lost two horses on the voyage. The Chindwara arrived on the 21st. She lost two horses and two mules on the voyage. The transport Inchrona arrived at Aden on the 21st. There was no mishap on board. On the same day the transport Peshwa sailed for Suez with 1,000 sheep, 227 cattle, and 102 goats. As we stated yesterday the Peshwa lost about 300 sheep. This vessel and the Booldana were among the first transports that left Bombay, and experienced much heavier weather than those which left later on.

THE S.S. [illegible] left Aden on the 17th instant, with the First Assistant Political Agent for the Somali Coast. He was to make arrangements for the supply of sheep and cattle and to reassure British subjects.

IT is reported that another division is to leave India for Egypt, and that the 16th N. I., two regiments of native cavalry, and the two batteries of artillery ordered to join the contingent, but afterwards directed to remain at their stations, will form a portion of the force.

ORDERS have been received to send to Egypt 700 muleteers for the European transports. The animals will be brought from Europe; the Bombay Commissariat has to supply tents, stores, &c., for them, with three months' reserve.

THE s.s. Deccan sailed for Suez yesterday afternoon with a portion of the H-1 Royal Artillery consisting of 7 commissioned officers, 3 warrant officers, 158 men, 127 followers, and 171 horses, together with 6 officers, 10 followers, and 4 horses of the Staff; and 2 officers, 4 followers, and 2 horses of the A. M. D.

THE Boskenna Bay leaves the Prince's Dock to-day with 528 transport followers and 80 mules.

THE s.s. Darien leaves the dock to-morrow with 60 followers and 170 mules. The Khandalla also leaves the same day with 182 transport followers and 50 mules.

MAJOR HUGHES took in hand the loading of the Chilka yesterday morning, and she was finished in the afternoon. She will carry mules and followers for Suez.

THE Huzara and the St. Columba had their loading finished yesterday. The former in addition to the stores for thirty days' voyage and three months' reserve, carries 2,000 bales of hay and 80 tons of firewood, while the latter takes 3,000 bales of hay and 150 tons of wood.

THE loading of the s. s. Corinth is expected to be finished to-day. She takes, in addition to the usual stores and reserve, 4,000 bales of hay and 200 tons of firewood.

THE loading of the s. s. Maharaja and Sirdhana will be taken in hand to-day.

THE St. Columba, Huzara, Corinth, and Sirdhana will, it is expected, sail for Suez with portions of the 6th Bengal Cavalry on Saturday and Sunday next.

THE following transports occupied quay berths in the Prince's Dock yesterday. We give the names according to the numbers assigned to each by the Director of Marine :—

31.	Darien.	41.	Corinth.
37.	Boskenna Bay.	42.	Chilka.
38.	Khandalla.	43.	Sirdhana.
39.	St. Columba.	44.	Ischia.
40.	Huzara.	45.	Maharaja.

The s. s. Egbert and the Africa have been chartered, but have not yet entered the dock.

No difficulty whatever is experienced in the Punjab, the Lahore paper says, in enlisting men for transport service in Egypt. Major Sir B. Bromhead, who has been at Mian Mir the last few days, collecting men, has already got together over 300; both Mahomedans and Sikhs volunteering freely for Egypt. Several men from the disbanded regiments have been enrolled. The favourable rate of pay offered is evidently a great attraction.

THE following Notification appears in last Saturday's *Gazette of India* :—

FIELD OPERATIONS.—Egyyt : In continuation of G. G. O. No. 421 of 1882, it is notified that the following additional troops have been detailed for service with the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force, also the additional staff specified, the appointments of the officers having effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their duties :—

Artillery.—H. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.
Infantry.—1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.
Staff.—Captain H. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Major M. J. King-Harman, sick; Major A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant E. G. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate.
Commissariat Department.—Major A. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Van Straubenzee, Royal Artillery, Commanding.

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

THE 16th Regiment Native Infantry at Poona, which was one of the first regiments warned for service in Egypt, but subsequently withdrawn from the force, has been again warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed as a reserve battalion to the Expeditionary Force.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE LANDING OF THE TROOPS AT ISMAILIA.

SECURITY OF THE CANAL.

THE OCCUPATION OF SERAPIUM.

TELEGRAPH LINE CUT BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND CAIRO.

ARABI'S POSITION AT KAFR-ED-DOWAR.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The landing of the first division under Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ismailia is now completed.

The Suez Canal has been thoroughly cleared of the enemy along its whole length.

The British troops have occupied Serapium, the enemy taking to flight, and abandoning the place on their approach.

The telegraph line between Constantinople and Cairo has been cut.

There is no truth in the rumour that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafr-ed-Dowar.

REPORT FROM GENERAL MACPHERSON.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

A further report from General Macpherson states that in the action at Shaluf the enemy, who were about 3,000 strong, lost 168 killed and about 300 wounded. One of their guns was captured. The loss on the British side was two men of the Seaforth Highlanders drowned and two wounded.

No further news of Mr. Palmer or other captives.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

A telegram from Suez to the agent of the P. and O. Co. at Bombay states that the Malwa, with the Bombay homeward mail of the 8th, entered the Canal at 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday 23rd.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23, 5-5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received eight per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

IRELAND.

THE MURDER AT MASINDRAMA.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Advices from Ireland state that ten men have been arrested on the evidence of eye-witnesses for the murder of the family of four persons at Masindrama.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 12, 12-35 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived last night.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Standard and Empress.
Departures—Athens, and Clan Mackay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

At 10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

At 6 a.m.	77·1
„ 10 a.m.	84·0
„ 2 p.m.	86·0
„ 4 p.m.	82·7

THE Rohilla, mail-steamer, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, was detained in the Canal for about 24 hours, owing to a steamer in advance of her having grounded. The voyage was a quiet and uneventful one, and little was seen denoting war. At Shaluf, however, Arab pickets were observed throwing up earthworks. Suez was occupied by the Seaforth Highlanders. The natives fled on the town being occupied, and the Europeans, who had been living on the water, returned. The Highlanders were not encamped but were living in the houses. When the mail-steamer was at Port Said the Arabs threatened that if the British attempted to occupy the town they would set fire to it. None of the sailors or soldiers on board the men-of-war were permitted to land, but some of the passengers of the mail-steamer went on shore. The Rohilla brought some officers of the 72nd Highlanders to Suez. Great heat was experienced in the Red Sea, but there was very little monsoon afterwards.

WE have received a letter from our special correspondent with the Indian Expedition to Egypt, written on board the Hydaspes at Aden which will appear to-morrow.

THE order in the *Gazette of India* detailing additional troops for service with the Indian Expedition mentions only H-1 Battery R.A. and the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, L-1 R.A., and 9-1 mountain battery, which it has been currently reported were also under orders, not being mentioned.

IT is generally believed, according to the *Pioneer*, that the labours of the Education Commission will result in the passing of an Indian Education Act next year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Allahabad, August 21:—A heavy thunderstorm passed over the station on Monday, which, it is hoped, will clear the atmosphere, as although the cholera has left the Native Cavalry and commissariat lines, still typhoid and remittent fevers are prevalent, especially at the Fort, and barsati has set in greatly among the horses. Judges Straight and Brodhurst go home, and Sir R. Stuart goes to Nynee Tal for the vacation.

THE want of some provision for intervention in matrimonial cases, which was so glaringly apparent in the King divorce suit at Bombay, has been again illustrated by a case in the North-West Provinces Courts. We publish a judgment of the High Court on appeal in the case this morning. The *Pioneer*, we see, suggests that this case, coupled with the King case at Bombay, should "direct the attention of the Legal Member to a defect in the Indian law which is generally acknowledged and might easily be remedied."

MUCH sympathy is felt at Meerut, a local paper says, for Sergeant Whittaker of the R. A., the unfortunate man who has lately been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for shooting a native; and it is in contemplation to take some steps to procure a mitigation of the sentence. The Sergeant is said to be a man of excellent character, a steady good soldier, and of a mild and gentle disposition. It is a pity that he did not carry a little of his stock of mildness and gentleness with him when he went out shooting.

THE *Englishman* hears from London that the proposed scheme of Mr. Rathbone, M.P., for a railway to the Central Provinces has not yet received the approval of the India Office, as the information sent home by the Government of India regarding it was not considered sufficient, and a further report has been called for.

A SERVICE PAPER notes that both battalions of the Manchester Regiment will meet in Egypt, the 63rd being ordered there from India and the 96th Regiment from Malta.

THE *Times*:—We understand that the Prince of Wales has been desirous to accompany the headquarters of the expeditionary force to be sent to Egypt, but that, in deference to the wishes of the Queen, he has abandoned the project. Although, no doubt, there are good reasons for the decision of Her Majesty, yet that his Royal Highness should have been anxious to share the labours of this important enterprise will enhance the respect and esteem with which he is regarded by all classes of his countrymen.

SAYS *Truth*:—Sir Garnet Wolseley has announced that, no matter what the resistance of Arabi may be, he will be vanquished on the 15th of September. I trust that this *veni, vidi, vici* will prove correct. All the appointments in connection with the Egypt expedition have been made by Sir Garnet Wolseley, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, with the exception of the Court and family ones. Major Fitz-George, the Private Secretary of Mr. Childers, will probably accompany Sir Garnet as his Private Secretary, in which case Captain Fitz-George will succeed his brother at the War Office. The nomination of the Commander of an army in the field is in the hands of the Prime Minister. I believe that the Duke of Teck will have charge of the postal arrangements at Alexandria. In this case, doubtless, his Vienna experience will serve him.

Truth again says:—The Khedive has acted well—very well. But it does not seem to be known who is the instigator of his firm attitude. It is his wife. He married a granddaughter of Abbas Pasha. She is beautiful and strong-minded, and Tewfik is entirely under her influence. This modern Cleopatra is very rich, and when money has been wanted to bribe the Turks, she has, greatly to her dislike, been obliged to provide it.

OF course the idea of Turkish troops being landed in Egypt was not regarded with enthusiastic delight by the British soldiers. In fact, for all parties it is as well that the Turkish Contingent stopped short at Crete. The *Times'* Special Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on August 3rd:—"Military men have desired me to draw attention to the fatal effect that would be produced on our troops by fighting with allies of whose loyalty they could never be sure. The mere rumour that the Turks had turned against us on one side of our army might beget panic on the other; the mere similarity in dress of the Turkish and Egyptian troops might easily give rise to the rumour. Some days before the bombardment I saw a marine in excited altercation with an Italian, who wore a fez. I explained that he was an Italian. 'Not a bit of it, Sir, he is one of them,' was the reply, in somewhat more forcible language."

AMONGST the stores sent out to Egypt from England are a number of Morse heliographs, which will be placed under the control of a corps of signallers trained in their use. The system of optical telegraphy will be resorted to where the ordinary field telegraph is not available.

THE young midshipman who was decoyed from Alexandria and handed over to Arabi, appears to be having a fairly comfortable time of it in his captivity. *The Times* correspondent telegraphed from Alexandria on August 3:—An Armenian who was present when young De Chair was brought into camp states that he was decoyed by a soldier, who offered to show him the way, and handed him over to the Egyptians. He was brought before Arabi, who asked whether he had parents. On his replying in the affirmative, Arabi said, "They will be afraid to hear you are with man-eating Arabi," and then asked whether he preferred staying there or returning to his ship. The boy replied that he preferred the ship, as he had work to do. Arabi said, "Excellent; you prefer work to idleness; meanwhile, you shall go to Cairo," and gave careful orders for his good treatment. Other reports state that Mr. De Chair has telegraphed twice from Cairo. In both of these telegrams he says he is quite well, and being taken every care of by Arabi's guards. He has forwarded a letter with Arabi's consent.

THE following explanation of the opposition to the Duke of Connaught's appointment to command the brigade of Guards on service, is given by *Truth*:—"This is, I believe, the real story respecting the moot point whether the provision which forbids any general officer to command the Guards, who has not been what is called a Guards' General, is, or is not, in the Queen's Regulations. For many years there was a small book called the "Regulations for the Brigade of Guards," which was drawn up, it has always been understood, under the supervision of the late Prince Consort, and which had received the sanction of the Queen. In this book the above provision was laid down. Some years ago the absurdity of it became apparent, and it was suggested by the authorities at the War Office that it should be abolished, but the Duke of Cambridge insisted upon its remaining. Those behind the scenes believed that this insistance arose from a determination to debar General Arthur Hardinge from succeeding to the command of the London district, his ideas being too advanced to find favour.

THE *Daily News'* correspondent in Rome learns that Ricciotti Garibaldi is enrolling volunteers for an expedition to Egypt in aid of Arabi. The movement is not likely, the correspondent thinks, to lead to anything, as it is impossible the Italian Government can allow it to proceed.

EGYPT and Ireland do not, happily, obstruct all improvement, the *Globe* says. At the Post Office Mr. Fawcett goes on steadily with his reforms, in spite of both. In a couple of months he promises that the reply post-cards shall be ready, and that the facility will be extended to most of the countries included in the Postal Union.

HER MAJESTY'S steam corvette Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, having on board the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at Ferrol from Gibraltar on August 1st and was to sail for England on the following morning.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, acting on medical advice, has resigned his chair, an appointment which he has held since 1852.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS has in the press a work with the title of "Religious Thought in India."

THE Dublin correspondent of the *Evening Standard* telegraphed on August 4:—The threatened strike of the Royal Irish Constabulary, unless the Government accede to their demands, is a very serious affair. Reports this morning show that the Cork, Limerick, Louth, Belfast, Londonderry, Waterford, Dundalk, and Sligo men have determined to strike unless some arrangement is made, and between 5,000 and 10,000 will resign. In the present state of Ireland this would be disastrous. The constabulary demand increased pay, promotion from the ranks, equalisation of pensions, &c.

THE Land Corporation of Ireland (Limited) opens a bold programme in its prospectus, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "and from the names behind it we have not the least doubt that a vigorous effort will be made to make the programme good. The capital of the company is modest, considering all it means to do—only £1,050,000 in all, of which but half will be issued now. In order to secure public co-operation a part of this capital called, 'B' shares, has been already subscribed, and will be invested as a guarantee for the dividend on the rest, the 'A' shares, in the names of influential trustees. With the money of the 'A' shareholders, who are thus protected and to whom a preferential dividend of 5 per cent. is in this way guaranteed, the corporation is to undertake what is practically the task of reclaiming Ireland. Farms there are to be rented either temporarily or on leases with power to underlet, and landlords are to be assisted with loans if they want to cultivate their land themselves. There is thus a dash of benevolence in the spirit of the undertaking, although it has a distinct purpose to make a profit if it can."

A SOMEWHAT strange incident is reported to have occurred at the Royal Horse Artillery athletic sports in Dublin on Saturday, at which the Lord Lieutenant was present. The greasy pole competition, after much diversion, was won by a driver named Baker, who on reaching the top of the pole surprised everybody by shouting loudly, "Three cheers for Parnell!" He was ordered down, and marched under escort to the guard-room.

THE vacant office of Assistant Under-Secretary having special charge of the Criminal Department in Ireland, which Colonel Brackenbury recently resigned, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jenkinson, Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Jenkinson was for twenty-two years in the Indian Civil Service, having been Assistant Magistrate through the Mutiny at Benares, and afterwards Commissioner of Fyzabad Division.

Mr. Blunt, *Truth* remarks, should explain the letter which he forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, as coming from Arabi. In the last "papers relating to Egypt" which have seen the light, Sir E. Malet gives Mr. Blunt the lie direct in regard to certain statements made by him. The Premier says that Arabi's letter and the translation are in one and the same handwriting, thus implying that both were written by Mr. Blunt. Was this the case? Can Mr. Blunt show the original of the letter with Arabi's signature?

THERE is a good deal of complaint, one of the Society papers says, of the effects of the rule by which the commanders of regiments are allowed to select officers of their respective regiments for foreign service. There should be a hard-and-fast regulation that officers should be appointed for service abroad by seniority, and if health does not permit any one of them to go, he should be compelled to retire, unless the malady be a temporary one.

THE most fortunate man in the British Army, in the matter of promotion, is Colonel the Hon'ble G. P. H. Villiers, of the Grenadier Guards, formerly Military Secretary to Lord Lytton, when he was Viceroy of India, and now Military Attaché at Paris. Colonel Villiers entered the army in March, 1867, and became a full Colonel in October 1881, that is, in fourteen and a half years' service, thus defeating Sir Charles Macgregor, who is reputed the most fortunate officer in the Staff Corps, by no less than six years for the full Colonelcy.

THE Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company have declared a dividend of one hundred per cent. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held in London on August 3rd, at which the Chairman (Sir Henry Taylor) moved that an *interim* dividend should be distributed amounting to £245,000. That sum would furnish them with the very satisfactory *interim* dividend of one hundred per cent. upon all they had subscribed in the undertaking. Mr. Hammond hoped the chairman would give the shareholders an assurance that there was no foundation for the statement that the company had made no profit on its manufacturing business, and that its only source of obtaining money was by the sale of sub-concessions. The Chairman said that a rough balance-sheet had been prepared, and it was found by that means that there was a profit on their manufacturing business during the first six months of the year of £30,000. He regretted the amount of speculation which had taken place with regard to the sub-concessions. There had been too much speculation going on and too little real manufacturing work performed. The shares of the company, he also thought, had risen to a higher price than was justifiable. The directors could not control the speculation which was going on, but he would not encourage it by making any prophecy as to the future of the company. The resolution was then agreed to.

MR. LABOUCHERE can hit straight from the shoulder and very hard when he likes. We take the following paragraph from the last number of *Truth*:—The severe dressing which Lord Brabourne received on Tuesday evening from Lord Selbourne, who repudiated him as a Liberal, was hard to bear; but still harder was the audible observation of one of the leaders of the party which he has joined, that his title was well chosen, for he was born to bray.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.—There has been a general fall of the barometer since yesterday, which is greatest in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and North-West Provinces. Rain continues general in the North-West Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, and is especially heavy at Allahabad and Morar. The cyclonic depression has moved further west, and is now South of Allahabad, causing heavy rain there. In Bombay the skies are cloudy, but there is little or no rain; in Madras rain is falling at Masulipatam and Salem, but not elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Allahabad, 3½ inches; Morar, 2½ inches; Jubbulpore over 1 inch; Chakrata, Lucknow, Ajmere, Neemuch, Masulipatam, and Salem, over ½ inch. On previous days, Gorukhpur had over 3 inches; Rajpur, over 2 inches; Mirzapore and Tonghoo, over 1 inch; Aligarh and Rangoon, over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	57	21	67	54	65	1	65	82
22 Tuesday	0	2						
23 Wednesday			0	0	0	15	0	9
Total	57	23	67	54	65	16	65	91
Corresponding date last year	62	59	66	84	60	14	65	19

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 23rd August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
		Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·715	81·0	WSW	24	0·00
Surat	·784	80·6	WS	16	0·00
Bombay	·830	84·0	W	9	0·00
Ratnagiri	·841	82·3	WSW moderate	...	0·00
Karwar	·852	80·1	W Light	...	0·00
Mangalore	·853	80·5	WNW	4	0·00
Calicut	·831	76·6	Calm	8	0·01
Cochin	·816	80·0	NW	3	0·00
Masulipatam	·750	87·8	W	...	0·00
Madras	·819	90·3	W	8	0·01
Negapatam	·798	83·9	SW	3	0·00

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Pro Bono Publico" has made a statement so serious in its import that, aside from the question of Saturday half-holidays, it will be necessary for Government to enquire into it. He remarks:—"On a visit to the Secretariat one will find that some of the departments are kept open, and the clerks are hard-worked till after 7 o'clock on all days, and on Saturdays till after 8 o'clock in the night." This is certainly news for those who hold that the Government service is a pleasant and easy path through life to Heaven, and that "ten to four" marks the hours placed at the disposal of a Government servant for work. His concluding question, I think, I can answer. The fact is, the high officials work at home, and come late to office; they then attack the regular office work, and time flies by unheeded. They call for a clerk, and he is not to be found; he has gone home. Official wrath is instantly roused, the dignity of a *power* has been outraged, and a fine is inflicted with very little thought and less consideration. The man *may* have high pay, or low pay, he *may* have left office after office hours; but it is a fact that he was *not* on hand when wanted, and so our *very fortunate Civilians* on their thousands a month fine a wretched clerk on a paltry pittance about one-fifth of his pay. I wonder how they would like a similar recognition of their own little errors? Heh? This sort of business is repugnant to the feelings of our clerkly tribe, and we prefer staying on in office till that awful man, our chief, has cleared out, and there is no chance of his calling for information that we alone are able to give, to going home, and perchance being fined so heavily, that debts will have to be incurred in order to keep body and soul together.

GOOD-BYE.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1882-83 have been as follows:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate. s.	Average rate. d.	Loss Compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	15,312,000	18,41,04,000	1	8	3,06,84,000
In the month of July, 1882	202,917	24,35,000	1	8·00	4,05,830
To the end of the month of July, 1882	2,376,570	2,83,83,000	1	8·10	46,17,300

CRICKET.

POONA GARRISON *VS.* BOMBAY GARRISON.

As appeared likely from the first day's play, the Poona Garrison had much the best of this match; won, in fact, by 91 runs. The following are the full scores:—

POONA GARRISON.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Col. Bedford, ct Barton, bd Proudfoot	17	st Ashby, bd Barton	17
Capt. Beaver, bd Carleton	0	bd Barton	1
Lieut. Marriott, bd Carleton	0	bd Barton	16
Lieut. Govan, bd Carleton	0	not out	9
Lieut.-Col. Caldecott, bd Carleton	4	bd Proudfoot	21
Lieut. G. Smith, stumped Ashby, bd Barton	2	ct Tennent bd Barton	6
Lieut. Cowans, bd Barton	22	bd Barton	0
Lieut. Steele, bd Proudfoot	11	bd Barton	1
Capt. Raikes, bd Carleton	12	ct Carleton, bd Barton	2
Lieut. Grantham, bd Carleton	8	bd Carleton	2
Capt. Allen, not out	12	bd Carleton	5
b. 12, l. b. 8	20	b. 13, lb. 3, w. 4	20
Total	108	Total	103

BOMBAY GARRISON.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr. E. G. Barton, bd Cowans	8	bd Cowans	4
Mr. J. S. Ashby, ct Govan, bd Raikes	0	bd Raikes	24
Mr. F. W. Birdwood, l b w, bd Cowans	0	ct Beaver bd Raikes	0
Mr. C. M. Gonne, ct Allen, bd Cowans	10	ct Beaver bd Cowans	10
Capt. Proudfoot, ct Marriott, bd Raikes	0	bd Caldecott	0
Capt. Tennent, bd Cowans	5	ct Caldecott, bd Raikes	12
Mr. G. A. Carleton, ct and bd Raikes	4	ct Raikes, bd Caldecott	15
Mr. J. Murphy, ct Allen, bd Raikes	1	bd Raikes	2
Mr. J. M. Gawne, bd Raikes	14	bd Caldecott	1
Mr. F. Caulfield, bd Raikes	3	not out	1
Mr. C. J. Echalaz, not out	1	bd Cowans	0
b. 3, l. b. 1	4	w. 1	1
Total	50	Total	70

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES,
GOLDSMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

DIAMONDS,
SAPPHIRES,
CAT'S-EYES,
OPALS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by MR. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by MR. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' "Badminton Afternoon."
Church Institute Entertainment, New Cathedral High School, 9 p.m. (Madras time).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Recta (s), from Rangoon; Rohilla (s), from London; Adria (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Deccan (s), for Suez; Abyssinia (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK ACCIDENT.—Ramjee Anund, a ship labourer employed on board the s. s. Clan Alpine in the Prince's Dock, fell from 'tween decks into the hold of the ship sustaining injuries to his head. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Issac Hajee, a Mahomedan lad, aged thirteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon his own admission of stealing Rs. 190 in currency notes, the property of Allumsha Bakursha. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Shaik Ally Mohideen was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being a person of notoriously bad livelihood and a suspicious character. The prisoner was required under section 212 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500 and two surties each, in the sum of Rs. 250 for his future good behaviour for a period of six months. On the prisoner stating his inability to furnish sureties, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the case, Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wasoodew Barve *vs.* Mr. Gunesh Narayen, was called on for further hearing, in which the defendant, who is the editor of the *Mahrashtra Mitra*, a native journal published at Sattara, stands charged with libelling the complainant, who is the State Karbharee of Kolhapore. The accused applied to his Worship to postpone the further hearing of the case for a week, to enable him to publish the apology tendered by him to the complainant in his newspaper. As there was no opposition offered, his Worship granted the application.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday evening last, while Mr. D. Sealy, a High Court Pleader, was talking to a Bunnia on the Kalbadavie-road near a furniture shop, he was accidentally knocked down by the pole of Dr. Booth's dog-cart and one of his ribs was fractured. Mr. Sealy was at once removed to the European General Hospital.—Jadowjee Heera, residing at Lady Jamsetjee's-road, Mahim, was riding a pony at Upper Mahim, when the animal bolted and knocked down a man, named E. M. Pereira, and a woman, named Peerma. The pony then threw its rider near the Jamlee Tank. Jadowjee was somewhat injured, and the persons knocked down were also hurt; they were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, Cammattepoora, on view of the body of Dhondoo Ramjee, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell, who, on the evening previous, while engaged in moving logs of timber with other labourers, one of the logs rolled over and fell upon the deceased while he was standing in a stooping position, and killed him on the spot. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall of a log of timber upon him.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Abbas Ally Jamal Mahomed. Deceased was a fireman on board the steam-ship India, and met with an accident on Monday last on board that vessel. He fell from the upper to the orlap deck, and thereby fractured his skull. He died from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR POONA.—Rao Saheb Nersew Ramchundra Godbole, the Secretary to the Poona City Municipality, left for Bombay yesterday (Tuesday) morning, to negotiate with the Indian Electric Light and Manufacturing Company for erecting ten electric lights of 2,000 candle power each, in the city of Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th August, 1882, was 105,917 maunds, and in money Rs. 34,771. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 12th Aug., 1882.	Week ending 13th Aug., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	2,190	[illegible]	1,719	..
Amount Rs.	1,871	[illegible]	1,511	...
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	43,469	17,158	26,311	..
Amount Rs.	12,425	4,201	8,224	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	320	424	...	104
Amount Rs.	68	138		70
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	172	45	127	...
Amount Rs.	339	100	239	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,297	6,596	701	..
Amount Rs.	5,883	5,170	713	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	15,855	1,638	14,217	..
Amount Rs.	2,256	98	2,158	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	3,241	4,424	..	1,183
Amount Rs.	1,114	999	115	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	1,057	2,716	.	1,659
Amount Rs.	488	1,317		829
STONE—				
Weight Mds.	14,779	3,547	11,232	..
Amount Rs.	1,350	296	1,054	..
FIREWOOD—				
Weight Mds.	11,032	3,804	7,228	..
Amount Rs.	1,860	375	1,485	..
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	23,580	2,451	21,129	..
Amount Rs.	5,621	197	5,427	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	9,521	3,248	6,273	..
Amount Rs.	7,236	2,173	5,063	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	46,126	26,200	19,926	...
Amount Rs.	21,671	11,990	9,681	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,78,639	72,722	105,917	...
Amount Rs.	62,185	27,414	34,771	...

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN our report of the Advocate-General's address in this matter, published in yesterday's paper, an omission occurred of an important point which the learned counsel brought to the notice of the Court for the purpose of showing how anxious the testator was that the credit and standing of his firm should remain unimpaired after his death. Soon after he made the will of 1879, giving the good-will and connections and agencies of the firm to Hormarjee, as also "Lowjee Castle," Elphinstone Circle Buildings, Gibbs' House, and large amount in cash and stock, the testator took counsel's opinion as to the best means by which he could avoid litigation amongst his heirs or trustees. Even then, owing to the way in which he was obliged to turn out Nusserwanjee from his office, the testator was apprehensive that Nusserwanjee would throw the estate into costly and useless litigation. A case was, therefore, laid before the then Advocate-General. Mr. Ardasir wished to introduce a clause in his will to the effect that, if any of his sons, legatees, or trustees, disregarding his instructions, or from any other motives, tried to enter into litigation, the litigant, whoever he or she might be, should bear the cost of the litigation, as he saw no reason why his estate should suffer. Mr. Lang read out to his Lordship the Advocate-General's opinion upon the point, which stated that the insertion of a clause to this effect would be quite inoperative, as it would be interfering with the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Lang, however, drew the learned Judge's attention to this to show what a keen, shrewd, old man of business the testator was, and how by his knowledge of human nature, he anticipated the very troubles which the executors had now to contend with. Mr. Lang also read to his Lordship the opinion of Mr. Marriott taken by the testator to devise means to add to the stability of the firm after his death. Mr. Lang said it showed how dear the firm was to his heart. As also what confidence in, and affection for, Hormarjee he must have had to induce him, even to think of binding the whole of his estate after his death for a certain period to assist his son, Hormarjee and enable him to hold his own amongst his profession. Mr. Lang also stated to the Court that the instructions for taking these opinions were given by the testator himself to the solicitors, and that he had frequent interviews with Mr Chalk upon the subject.

RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MADON *vs.* BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 21st inst. under this head, purporting to give a report of what Mr. Justice Latham said upon dismissing a summons in Chambers in this suit, we request you will be good enough to contradict the report as to the statements his Lordship is alleged to have made. His Lordship, upon taking his seat in Chambers the day before yesterday, said that he had not uttered the words which were attributed to him in the report, and we expect you will therefore authoritatively contradict the report, which is calculated to injure our client.
—Yours, &c.,

PAYNE AND GILBERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Bombay, Aug. 23.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE AHMED CASSUM.

Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, applied that the hearing of the rule *nisi* setting aside the order of discharge be postponed for a fortnight. On the 2nd instant, the insolvent was allowed to file an affidavit within a week; but he took a fortnight's time to file it. They required time to answer the affidavit. Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, left the matter in the hands of the Court. The application was granted.

RE JOHN JOSEPH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied that the hearing of the petition be adjourned for a week. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, consenting, the application was granted.

INTERIM ORDERS.

The following insolvents were granted *interim* orders:—John Wright, Thomas Pereira and another, and Anthony David Johnson.

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Wednesday, 6th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DECCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5 About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all gallowys. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only aken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the seasons and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended on the 15th August:—

General Remarks.—There has again been good rain in all districts of Assam and Bengal, excepting Hazaribagh. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has occurred in the Benares Division and Fyzabad, but there has been little or no rain elsewhere. In the Punjab only three districts have reported some showers. In Rajputana and Central India there has been a little rain in a few States. In the Central Provinces there has been cloudy weather, with occasional showers. Heavy rain in Raipur and Sambalpur. The Bombay Presidency has had rain in varying quantities in almost all districts, the notable exception being parts of the Deccan. The Berars have had no rain. In the Nizam's Territories there has been a light fall. Mysore has reported rain in all districts. Coorg continues to receive a comparatively heavy rainfall, though not so heavy as in previous weeks. The Madras Presidency has enjoyed a good light rainfall in all districts, except Malabar where it was heavier. In British Burma there has been heavy rain, especially in Moulmein.

The agricultural prospects are as follows: Excessive rain has somewhat injured standing crops in one or two districts of Madras, in parts of Coorg, in the western tracts of Mysore, and in a few places in the Central Provinces.

A break in the wet weather has improved crops in the Central Provinces and in Jhansi. Timely rain has improved prospects in parts of Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, Assam, and the Nizam's Territories, which needed it.

More rain is, however, required in a few districts in Madras and the Deccan and in some of the Rajputana States; also in the larger part of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

The rise in the barometer noticed in last week's report was followed by a slight fall, but the general tendency has been towards a rise all over India at the end of the week, and, except around the margin of the Indian area, the pressure has risen above the normal average.

Madras—(Aug. 16th).—General prospects good.

Bombay—(Aug. 16th).—Rain in Kurrachee and floods in Shikarpur; break in weather general in presidency districts; young crops are doing well, except in Kaladgi and parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Nasik, where they are withering for want of rain; locusts in Khandesh and Nasik; fever and cattle-disease in some districts; cholera in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in Thana Khaira and parts of Kattiawar.

Bengal—(Aug. 16th).—Rain fell in all districts during the week, except in Hazaribagh; general prospects have improved, but rain is still much wanted in many districts; cultivation of winter rice has been resumed, and is progressing favourably where the rain was abundant during the week; early rice and other autumn crops and sugar-cane are doing well; early rice and jute are being harvested in some districts, with fair average outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from some districts; fever has appeared in some districts, it is increasing in Nuddea, and is prevalent in Bakergunge, but is said to be abating in Rajshahye.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Heavy rain in Benares division and Fyzabad, prospects much improved there, elsewhere a break in the rains has set in which is beneficial in Jhansi, but is causing injury in other districts; prices on the whole stationary; slight cholera general, except in Meerut division, but is decreasing in eastern districts; fever, has appeared in Rohilkhand; cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, and Saharanpur.

Punjab—(Aug. 16th).—More rain is required in the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa and Jullundur districts; in Hissar and Jullundur the crops are suffering from want of moisture; the health of the province generally is good; prices of food-grains generally show a tendency to rise.

Central Provinces—(Aug. 16th).—Weather cloudy and close, with occasional showers; break has facilitated weeding operations; *kharif* crop promises favourably; cholera and small-pox still reported; prices stationary.

British Burma—(Aug. 16th).—Cholera in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, and Prome and a few cases elsewhere; a little small-pox in Akyab and Toungoo, public health otherwise good; cattle-disease still prevalent in many places.

Assam—(Aug. 16th).—Weather seasonable; *sali dhan* being transplanted rapidly; *ahu dhan* nearly harvested; public health generally good; cattle-disease still continues in a few places.

Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 16th).—Rain has fallen generally throughout the Mysore State, largest quantity 2·58 at Chickmagalur; crops in good condition, but those on the western side of the State are suffering from excessive rain; prospects favourable; public health good; prices satisfactory.

Berar and Hyderabad—(Aug. 16th).—*Kharif* and cotton crops in good condition; prospects favourable.

Central India States—(Aug. 16th).—The break in the rains continues; prospects of crops good.

Rajputana.—The break in the rains continues; rain wanted; prices steady; health fair.

Nepal—(Aug. 11th).—Weather cool; outturn of Indian-corn likely to be below average; rice doing well.

THE NEW TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

THE new transport scheme, whereby arrangements are made for the equipment of a certain number of troops in the different divisons and districts of the army in India, provides for 8,000 mules being permanently kept up. It has been necessary to send about half the number to Egypt with the expeditionary force, to be disposed of there when no longer required, and the Indian Government have wisely determined to lose no time in replacing these animals by local purchases. As after the broken-down animals who had worked so well in the late war in Afghanistan have been weeded out, there remain at present 10,000 mules on the rolls of the Transport Department, it will only be necessary now to purchase 2,000 to complete the Indian establishment. It was at first contemplated to effect these purchases through local committees composed of combatant officers, with a transport officer when available as a member, but it is now decided that the committees shall consist of the depôt transport officer, the tehsildar, and some other native official considered eligible whom the civil authorities can spare, and a Veterinary Surgeon if the services of one can be obtained. Arrangements are being made to advertise the time of purchase beforehand and the number of animals required. It strikes us that there may be a considerable variety of excellence in the animals obtained under this system. We may add that pack-saddles and other articles of equipment despatched with transport animals on service are to be replaced at once.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPH RULES.

WE take the following Notification from last *Gazette of India*:—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that the following additions and modifications be made to Rules Nos. 37, 41, and 42 of the Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams:—

Add as foot-note to Rule 37—"The sender of a State message addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply; and in the case of a State message addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram."

For the present Rules 41 and 42 substitute the following:—

"Rule 41.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State message of any class, or for a 'local' or 'deferred' private message; and no refund will be made for an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private message and delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the sender."

"Rule 42.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE INDIAN DIVORCE LAW.

AT the Allahabad High Court on the 18th inst., the case of Holloway *vs.* Holloway and Campbell was heard before Justices Straight, Brodhurst, and Tyrrell.

The petitioner, a Telegraph Master in Government service, prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Dinah Holloway, his wife, on the ground of her adultery with one Adam Campbell, now deceased. The petition further alleged that the respondent had misconducted herself with other persons, and that she was leading the life of a common prostitute. The case was heard, in the first instance, by the Judge of Agra, who granted the relief sought, and his decree now came up for confirmation by the High Court. The following is the judgment:—

This is a reference for confirmation, under the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, of a decree passed by the Judge of Agra, on the 26th of October 1881, dissolving the marriage of the petitioner and respondent on the ground of the latter's adultery. The parties were married at Chunar, in these provinces, on the 22nd of June 1868, and have issue surviving—one son and two daughters. The petitioner is employed in the Government Telegraph Department, and his duties necessitated changes of residence from time to time, till early in 1879 he found himself stationed at Agra. Down to this period the respondent always accompanied him, and they continued to cohabit together as man and wife, and to live on good terms. In 1880 the petitioner was transferred to Pali, in Rajputana, to which place he went, leaving his wife behind at Agra, under circumstances that will be more fully adverted to in a moment. It is here necessary to remark that there can be no doubt from the evidence taken before the Judge that the adultery of the respondent is abundantly established; as also that she had been, prior to the institution of the suit, leading a life of immorality at Agra, and engaging in criminal connection with various persons at that place. *Prima facie*, therefore, the petitioner is entitled to the relief he asks in his petition. But there are matters in this case calling for very serious consideration at our hands, and the question arises whether they do not disclose that the petitioner either wilfully, and without reasonable cause, separated himself from the respondent, or that he was guilty of such wilful neglect in regard to her as conduced to her adultery. If he did so separate from her, or was guilty of such neglect, then this Court, under the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Divorce Act, is not bound to confirm the decree of the Judge, and in the exercise of its discretion many refuse to do so, and dismiss the petition. When the case came before us for hearing we regarded the evidence given by the petitioner as highly unsatisfactory; and in order to afford him an opportunity of explaining certain parts of it that presented him to our minds in a most unfavourable light, as well as to enable us to obtain further information, we directed him to attend before us on an adjourned date, upon which day he appeared, and questions were put to him, the answers to which were duly recorded. The following are the portions of his statement that appear to call for our very serious attention and consideration:—"My wife had been living with me on good terms from the time of my marriage up to our going to Agra. My pay was Rs. 82 a month. I kept a house for her at Agra. She had the whole of my pay as I received it. In 1880 (this should be 1879) I was transferred, at my own request to Pali, in Rajputana. This was in consequence of disagreement with my wife. I complained of her getting into debt without my consent. Prior to this my wife had been to the Cantonment Magistrate, and in consequence of her application I had to pay Rs. 30 per mensem for maintenance I separated from her at her own instance. She was living with Mrs. Warner, a woman of bad reputation. She would not listen to me when I advised her against living with this person. I was at Pali for more than a year. My wife wrote to me once while I was there to say she could not live on Rs. 30 per mensem. Up to the time I went to Pali *she had not to my knowledge, committed herself criminally with any one.* I heard, before leaving Pali of her having committed adultery. I heard of this by wire. I tried to get leave to go to Agra, but could not succeed. I took proceedings in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Agra, and got her maintenance order cancelled on the 9th June, 1880. She incurred debts over Rs. 400. I sent the Rs. 30 to her for six months. After her adultery the allowance was stopped. My wife was living with me when she went to the Magistrate's Court. It was in consequence for summons in a civil suit that she first went to the Cantonment Magistrate. Two weeks after this she left to live at a Mr. Forster's, a married man. *It was agreed between us* that she should go away for six months till I had cleared all her debts. I paid her money for her railway fare to take her to her god-mother at Meerut. I allowed her maintenance because she thought she could compel me to give her a third of my pay. I have paid Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 on her account for debt. For some years before we parted I remonstrated with her about her conduct. After she left my house she went to that of a disreputable woman, but I went to her and asked her to come back, and she would not come. My wife left me, before I went to Pali, at my own request. Subsequently to this I did not ask her to come back. My transfer was arranged by telegraph the day before I left for Pali." Now before proceeding to comment upon this evidence, and the conclusions to be drawn from it, we are constained to remark that the High Court, in these divorce cases, are placed in a very difficult position; for in the absence of any official like the Queen's Proctor in England, they have, where suspicion is aroused as to the conduct or good faith of the parties, to inaugurate and carry out such inquiries and investigations as may appear necessary in order to prevent the provisions of the divorce law being abused, and themselves being imposed upon. In the present matter we have felt ourselves bound to send for and examine, not only the records of the maintenance proceedings in the Agra Cantonment Magistrate's Court in May 1879, and June, 1880, but the files of two suits to which the petitioner had referred in the course of his evidence. It is impossible to avoid noticing that, when the respondent appeared before the Magistrste in May, 1879, her allegation was that her husband had turned her out of his home, and told her to go to her god-mother at Meerut; that she had written to her God-mother, who had replied that she could not take her in, as she was living in barracks; and that she had then gone to live with a Mr. and Mrs. Forster. It is due to the petitioner to say that he denied the assertion that he had turned his wife out, and stated that she expressed a wish to go to Meerut, and that he gave her money to do so, but she did not go, and went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Forster. On what precise grounds it does not appear, the Magistrate ordered maintenance to be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 a month. So much for the first proceeding in the Magistrate's Court, which is mainly noticeable for the absence of any complaint on the part of the petitioner against his wife, except that she had gone to Mr. and Mrs. Forster, and of any statement that, as he now alleges, they had mutually arranged, that she should go to Meerut for six months while he paid off her debts. There is, by-the-way, to be found in this file of proceedings a very extraordinary letter, apparently handed to the Magistrate by the respondent, and obviously written by the petitioner as to which, he unfortunately not having been asked for his explanation, it is sufficient to say that, from its terms, it would seem that he had been guilty of some misconduct towards the petitioner prior to writing it, for which he was asking her forgiveness; and, at any rate, that at the time of her application for maintenance his behaviour towards her had not been so blameless and without reproach as he would now have us believe. With regard to the proceedings in June, 1880, when the Magistrate cancelled his order, it is to be observed that throughout the somewhat lengthened investigation that then took place, the respondent strictly denied that she had been guilty of adultery with any persons, and fought her case out to the bitter end, asseverating her innocence to the last. Yet this same woman, fifteen months after, is authorizing her pleader, in writing, to admit such adultery in the suit now before us. Such a complete change of front is, to say the least of it, extraordinary, and calculated to awaken grave suspicions of collusion between the parties, though, in the view we take of the matter, it is not necessary to arrive at any definite opinion upon that point.

Having regard to the whole of the evidence given by the petitioner, both before the Judge and in this Court, and looking at all the circumstances, we can come to no other conclusion, than that the petitioner did intentionally separate himself from the respondent when he left her at Agra and went to Pali, and that he had no reasonable cause for doing so. He himself admits that down to this time she had been a virtuous woman, and that his only complaint against her was that she had run him into debt, and that he had had, or subsequently had, to pay some Rs. 300 on her account. This was no reasonable cause for his withdrawing the protection of his house and his society from her, or leaving her to incur all the risks and temptations that a young woman of twenty-eight, living by herself on very inadequate means in a place like Agra, would be subjected to. The law upon this point is very clearly and expressedly laid down by Lord Penzance in Jeffreys *vs.* Jeffreys add Smith, 33 L. J. and P. D. p. 84. "It must not be supposed that a husband can neglect and throw aside his wife, and afterwards, if she is unfaithful to him, obtain a divorce on account of her infidelity. The Legislature never intended that such a man should be entitled to a decree." Again, on the same judgment, there is the following passage: "If chastity be the duty of the wife, protection is no less that of the husband. The wife has a right to the comfort and support of the husband's society, the security of his home and name, and the just protection of his presence, so far as his position and avocation will admit. Whoever fall short in this regard, if not the author of his own misfortune, is not wholly blameless in the issue; and though he may not have justified the wife, he has so far compromised himself as to forfeit his claim for a divorce." The propriety and wisdom of the principles thus laid down cannot for a moment be questioned; and if their recognition and application is essential to the conditions of life in England, how much more indispensable are they to the state of society in this country. The power given to the courts to dissolve the marriage bond was not granted in the interest of husbands, who, having grown tired of their wives, deliberately separate from them, careless as to what becomes of them, and virtually encouraging them to go to the bad. The present case is a lamentable instance of the justice of the rule laid down by the Judge ordinary to which we have adverted, and it is impossible for us not to feel that, remembering the petitioner's own admission that his wife was a virtuous woman till he left her and went to Pali, is thus separating himself from her, neither writing to her, nor going to see her, nor allowing her means proportionate to his income, was conduct on hi part that largely contributed to the results of wh he now seeks to take advantage. He had no rea able cause of abandoning her to her fate, or d ing her of the protection of his home and p and by so doing he, if he is not directly re for her misconduct, has at least disqualifi from obtaining the relief prayed for in t

We therefore are clearly of opin confirmation of the Judge of Agra' case must be refused, and the petit

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OBSERVATION OF EARTHQUAKES.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India is published:—

In 1877 it was suggested by the Royal Society of Great Britain that a systematic observation of earthquake shocks should be instituted in India through the medium of the principal telegraph stations. The scheme was discussed, but eventually was abandoned owing to circumstances which prevented the Society from co-operating, and no efficient means of observing the phenomena of earthquakes in British India at present exist.

The Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India have frequently represented the desirability of establishing at a small number of places some cheap and simple means of taking such observations in future. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey states that a set of instruments of the kind detailed (set of eleven brass cylinders; pillar 6' square, 7' long; measuring rod; compass with swinging card; spirit-level; set of eleven wooden pegs and discs), which will enable the direction and strength of an earthquake to be approximately recorded, can be procured at a cost of Rs. 105. A shed or small room would also be needed, but the entire cost of the instruments and building would probably not exceed Rs. 250 for each station. By attaching the stations to 1st or 2nd Class Meteorological Observatories no expenditure would be required on establishment, as the duty of looking after the instruments and registering the results on the occurrence of a shock could be performed by the Meteorological Observer with very little extra trouble.

The Meteorological Reporter having been consulted as to these proposals, the Government of India has resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of the necessary instruments and the erection of observatory sheds at such meteorological stations in Bengal and Northern India as may be decided on by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in consultation.

The arrangements when completed should be reported by these officers for the information of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., from 5th inst.

The services of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, B.A., C.S., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Surgn.-Major R. Power, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, vice Surgn. C. W. Owen, C.I.E.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. O. Feistmantel, Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for forty days, from 24th inst.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept., is granted three months' privilege leave, from 11th Aug.

Mr. F. L. Petre, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept., during the absence of Mr. T. W. Holderness, on three months' privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg. H. T. Griffiths, I. M. S. (Bengal), is appointed temporarily to officiate as Medical Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, and to hold medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, from 4th July, vice Surgn.-Major F. W. A. LeFabeck, officiating as Sany. Commr., Bengal, and until further orders.

Surgn. D. Elcum, I. M. S. (Madras), Inspr. of Dispensaries in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Residency Surgn. at Hyderabad, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn.-Major T. Beaumont, M.D.

Surgn. A. Milne, M.B., I. M. S. (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, and to hold medical charge of the Pol. Agency, Western Malwa, from 7th May, during the absence of Surgn.-Major R. Caldecott, Offg. Residency Surgn. at Indore.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. is pleased to confer upon Lala Murli Manohur, late "gomashta" of the Commissariat Station at Lucknow, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Frame as Actg. Consul for Austria and Hungary at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. Hintze, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Govt.

The following Regimental Order, dated the 18th July 1882, by the Comdt., Mhairwarra Battn., is confirmed:—

Lieut. G. H. J. Moore will officiate as 2nd-in-Command in addition to his other duties, vice Major P. W. Smith, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Acct.-Genl., Bengal, until further orders.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce, until further orders.

Mr. Jacob made over, and Mr. Logan received charge of the appointment of Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce, on 14th Aug.

Mr. J. Mackey, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Comptr, Hyderabad, on 2nd Aug.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 38th N. I., to be a Sub-Asst. Comry.-Genl., 3rd class, on probation, from the 21st July.

The services of Major A. Featherstonhaugh, R.E., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on special duty, have been transferred from the Adjt.-Genl's Dept. to the Mily. Works Dept., and the appointment held by that officer will henceforward be styled that of Inspr. of Sub-Marine Defences.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major T. B. Humfrey (The King's Liverpool Regt.), Bgde Major, on the establishment, (m. c.) for 90 days.

Capt. C. A. R. Sage, Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 18th N. I., (p. a.) for one year.

Surgn.-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., Profr. of Pathology, Medical College, and Resident Physician, College Hospital, Calcutta, (p. a.) for 222 days.

Lieut. G. B. Crawley, Ben. S. C., Wing Officer, 13th N. I., is granted furlough without pay to the 7th July 1882, in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 220 of 1882.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State of India:—

Major. A. J. D. Hawes, Ben. S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Surgn.-Major A. J. Grant, M.B. (m. c.) for three months.

Surgn.-Major W. Finden, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgn. W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., (p. a.) for 31 days.

Hony. Lieut. E. W. Allum, Asst. (Offg. Depy.) Commy. to be Depty. Commy., vice Hony. Capt. and Depy. Commy. J. Miller, V.C., retired.

Hony. Lieut. G. Leonard, Asst. Commy., to be Depy. Commy., vice Hony. Capt. and Depy. Commy. G. B. Bleazby, retired.

Hony. Lieut. T. Foxton, Depy. Asst. (Offg. Asst.) Commy, to be Asst. Commy., vice E. W. Allum, promoted.

Hony. Lieut. J. Neal, Depy. Asst. Commy. (supernumerary), to be Asstant Commy. (supernumerary).

Hony. Lieut. D. Buckley, Depy. Asst. Commy. (supernumerary), to be Asst. Commy. (superng merary).

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Condr. Andrew S. Sinclair, Overseer, S Ammunition Factory, to be Depy. As vice T. Foxton, promoted.

Condr. W. Jack, Overseer, Foun Factory, to be Depy. Asst. Com

Condr. J. Loughlin (Offg. Depy be Depy. Asst. Commy., promoted.

Sub-Condr. D. McNeill, Factory, to be Condr.

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NOTICES.

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TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

described in New Catalogue. Every order *accom*
remittance for the price nett will be sent POST
if possible, despatched by the first mail after its

Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M.
ng Children's Boots on the same principle.
Shoe is the best possible guide for the
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TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST-
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HALL & BURT.
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NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPECIALITY WATCH, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, LONDON, at 2 Guineas, Keyless, in Silver open-faced case, with Crystal glass. SOUNDY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM'S Silver, Keyless, Lever Speciality WATCH, far superior and cheaper than foreign Watches. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents.

WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents at the same cost as if a remittance is sent to London, and the Watch can be inspected before purchase. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, stand unequalled for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Bombay.

WATCHES AT 2 GUINEAS, plus importation charges, deliverable in Bombay, in perfect going order. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Parkinson and Frodsham, London.

JEWELLERY, a choice collection of brilliant and other Gem Rings, Diamond Ear Studs, Hoop Rings, &c., &c. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

		Rs.	a.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel		0	12
Do. Head Lamps		4	0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel		1	8
Door Springs		1	0
Corkscrews	from annas 12 to	1	8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet		4	0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated		4	0
Pencils, Copying Ink		1	0
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew		1	0
Tooth-picks, perfumed, in boxes		0	2
Fifteen Puzzles		0	12
Whistles	from annas 8 to	1	8
Wire Sponge Baskets		0	8
Watch-keys, adjustable		1	0
Folding Tables	from Rs. 6 to	12	0
Novelty Tools		0	12
Tea Bells, bronze	each	0	12
„ „ Nickel	„	1	0
Wooden Brackets		0	12
Iron Coffee Mills		2	8
Card Counters		2	0
Coffee Pot Stands		0	8
Picnic Knife, Fork and Spoon in one		1	8
Hammocks		4	0
Lemon Squeezers, Wood and China		1	4
Gold Paint, mixed		0	8
Luminous Paint		1	0
Boxwood Salad Spoon and Fork		0	8
Toast Forks			

ave been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
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Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Badlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

ATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

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Lillapore Rd
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NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS; it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co. ; KEMP & Co. ; ROGERS & Co. ; BOLTON & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that
medy discovered by Dr. J. Collis

conviction that owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend : they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay ; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYELL, Allahabad ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

D. W. D.

FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old	...Rs. 26	0
Three Leaves Finest Old	... „ 27	8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

OMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

e enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch
e establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that,
the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of
Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the
next.

ents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as
Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW

hased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co.,
ssmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY ;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not oe also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees.	THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rates of subscription increases : Death may occur before the provision is effected : or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	5	2	6	0
Small	3	1	3	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	1	1	0
Medium	2	0	13	0
Small	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
IXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	12	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1	3	0
WHARFAGE BILL	3			

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address
It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 perdoz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/l American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated b. Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office :—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1880 .... £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865 .... £1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 .... £3,258,437 10 9
1870 .... £1,924,012 3 5 | 1880 .... £4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 5

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.